THE

DOCTRIN

OF

Transubstantiation

Confider'd, and fully

CONFUTED,

From a Union of

SCRIPTURES:

Hitherto not Perform'd.

By THO. MOOR, Author of the

WITH

An Advertisement, concerning a Dispute in the Country, between T. M. and one Mr. S. on the 25th. of July. 1700.

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Transubstantiation

FULLY

CONFUTED.

Having pacified my Conscience, in writing my Clavis Aurea and its Additions, which Book (although it was never Answer'd by any Preacher, yet I Suffer'd for it; and indeed, should it be Answer'd, I think only to leave their Answer to be compar'd to my Book aforesaid) was condemn'd to be Burn'd as Irreligious and Seditious, and my self Fin'd, and Imprison'd in News sie.

But this Subject of Transubstantiation, cannot in reason affront our Divines, which indeed wants the clearest Confutation; for it hath cost the Lives of many Thousands of Men, Women and Children, and that by violent and tor-

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turing Deaths: And because many are apt to say, I am a Jestie, a Priest, and the like, I think it also very necessary to assay, whether I cannot give a more clearer insight into that Error, than what

hath already been done.

None can deny, but that our Senses perfectly contradict a mutation of the Confecrated Bread and Wine into real Flesh and Blood, and that they are the very fame Substance in Taste, Smell, Sight and Touch, as they were before the words of Confecration were exprest by the Priest, whereby it is not in the least changed; yet we must believe this whether we can or no, otherwise we are Hereticks and Damn'd, they accounting it no more Sin to destroy us than if we were so many Dogs, &c. notwithstanding our bleffed Saviour teaches 'em to do as they would be done by: Hence Perfecusion for Conscience in an Opinion in Religion is forbidden, for no Perfecutor himfelf can allow it Religious, or would be Perfecuted for his Consciencefake: But Perfecution is more hainous, when

when the Perfecutor is not able to with stand the Arguments of the Persecuted. Ignorance is a Sin: Perfecution then must of necessity be a Sin, because it ignorantly or knowingly, endeavours to keep Men in Ignorance: And who ever Perfecuted others more than those who have been extream ignorant themselves? In short, God accepts of what we Con-Rientiously think is true, (and no Man can dive into another Mans Conscience) it must then be great Iniquity to Perfecute one anothers Confcience, if Zealoufly affected to a Tenet; tho that Tenet should prove to be Erroneous, Much more then, it must be great Iniquity to Perfecute a Man for those Arguments which cannot be Overthrown.

Now to the Matter in hand: in John 6 53 it's writ, Verily, verily, I say anto you, except ye eat of the Hesh of the Son of Man and drink his Blood, ye have no life in you. And verse 55, For my Flesh is Meat indeed, and my Blood is Drink indeed. For which saying, many of his Disciples left him, verse 60. But I find in verse 62.

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63, Christ opens this, by telling them of his Ascention, viz. What and if you shall fee the Son of Man ascend up where he was before. As much as to fay, How will ye eat my Flesh when I am Glorified? And Christ adds; It's the Spirit that quick'neth, the Flesh profiteth nothing; The words that I speak unto you, they are Spirit and Life. And again he adds, but there are some of you that believe not. So that eating of his Flesh, Was Mystically spoken of Believing in him: For to eat his Flesh carnally, was to profit nothing. And again, observe; as soon as our Saviour said, My words are Spirit and life, adds, But there are some of you that believe not. And it's writ in verse 47, He that believeth on me, bath everlasting Life. And throughout the Scriptures it's said, We are said by Faith; and Christ being Ascended, is no: more to be known after the Flesh; as cis writ, a Cor. 5. 16. Tho we have known Christ after the flesh, benceforth know we bem no more. How then can we eat in the Sacrament, Christ's Flesh carnally, or drink his Blood. But we'll suppose the ConConfectated Bread and Wine at the last Supper were Christ's real Flesh and Blood, there's no particular Command with or without any Penalty for us to believe it or not believe it so: Neither can our Unbelief change the Substance of the Confectated Bread and Wine into another Substance. If Christ hath dest this Bread or Wine of his Last Supper dubious, whether Figurative or Real, we can but dubiously believe it so, whereby we humbly submit our Faith to God, believing it to be as he hath made it, which is as much in this respect as reasonably can be expected from us.

Another Scripture on which they build this Error, is Matth. 26, 27, 28. (as for the Authority of their Church, I mind it not, because it is not to contradict the Scriptures.) And as they were eating, Jesus took bread and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the Disciples, and said, Take eat, this is my Body. And he took the Cup and gave Ibanks, and gave it to them, saying, drink ye all of it, for this is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for the remission.

fior of Sins. Now it's observed, that after these words, Christ calls this the Fruit of the Vine in the very next Verfe, faying, I will not benceforth drink of this fruit of the wine, until that day when I drink it new with gowin my Father's kingdom. Thus you fee in Scripture the Figures of things are called by the name of the Substance; and in cwords Myffically to have the fame effect : For had this been Christ's real Flesh and Blood, and really broken and thed at the Last Supper, it had really remirted Sin, as being also said to be shed for the remission of Sin. But we find it did not remit Sin, because Christ after all this, fuffer'd Mifery and Death on the Cros, which had been great Weakness in him to to do, if it had remitted Sin; and also to pray, Futber if it be possible, let this Cup pass from me. Whereby it's evident, that the Confectated Bread and Wine at the Last Supper, was not his real Body and Blood. Again,

the blood of Bulls and Goats under the Law, were an Expiation, or remitted Sint Yet St. Paul faith, it is not possible that

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the blood of Bulls and Goats should take away fins, Heb. 10. 4. Yer they did rake away Sin, but 'twas figuratively, denoting the Blood of Christ. Who can believe that Christ was really flain at the Last Supper? If not, then it is testified, that a Testament is not of force till after the death of the Testator. See Heb. 9. 16, 17. For where a Testament is, there must of necessity be the Death of the Testators it being of no force while he liveth. So that without fhedding Christ's real Blood even unto Death, there's no remission of Sin Whereby it's evident, Christ's Body and Blood eaten and drank at the last Supper, was but Figurative, not being a sufficient Testament to remit Sin: And Christ being now in Glory, and never more to be known in the Flesh, it's impossible, as his Body and Blood was never carnally eaten and drank, so never is nor never shall be.

Thus in short have I given you my Satisfaction against that old Error of Transfulftantiation, which at this very day is held by Kings, Princes, and Learned Bishops,

fhops, who, I am perswaded, believe it true, otherwise they could not be so Cruel to Persecute others for denying it, and that by Fire, Inquisition, Prisons, Massacres, and other Tortures. How Weak then are their Laity to Adore 'em, concluding that their Learning and Study can free them from writing Learned Errors in Divinity. Learning in Tongues is of this use To translate words out of one Language into another, yet still the fense is the same: And also serves the better to express mose Mysteries God hath Revealed: And it serves sometimes to hide by hard and unintelligible words, the Ignorance of the Teacher. But from fuch Learned blind Guides the Lord hath and I trust will for ever deliver me; for which great Mercy, let me always render Glory and Honour to his Holy Name. Amen.

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Advertisement.

TT is reported by some, That T. M. was Overthrown in a Dispute with one Mr. S. which is Falle; for S. disprov'd none of M's Arguments, but only deny'd the Consequences; which M, observing the fallacy of, let S. begin, waiting to put him upon Uniting his feeming opposite Scriptures: S. having begun, he for two Hours, brought only Scriptures against M's Scriptures, (but M's unhappiness was, the People perceived it not) in which was no Satisfaction. S. having tired his Auditors, M began, and urg'd S. to unite the seeming oppofite Scriptures : S. reply'd, He came not to Unite the Scriptures, whereas it was his business to out-do M in their Union, if he could, both for fatisfaction of the Auditors, and to have the better of the Dispute; How otherwise could he expect to get the day? And besides, What did he come for ? Vain-glory! which M. despis'd, or to play upon the Ignorance of the People, to gain their Affections, and give them no Satisfaction, which M. defign'd not. How ean any Man be so Stupified, to conclude M. Overthrown, when S. did not pretend, nay, positively deny'd to Unite the Scriptures: And when had United Mark 16. 16. with Rom. 11. 32. People could not receive it, (as M. experted) nor S. contradict it, but confirm'd it, in

faying, He did not fay, There was Free-will in Faith. Yet he contended for Free-will before

in his long Harangue.

Now fince S. could not be brought to Unite the feeming opposite Scriptures. and having own'd, That there was no Free-will in Faith, and would not have the Dispute in Writing, nor in a Dialogue way, and the People not receiving M's Union of the two aforesaid Texts, M, broke off the Dispute, as frivolous and vain, from which no Satisfaction could be drawn.

I grant S. had his End (through his much Talking) viz. The Applause of the People, who knew no more when Scriptures were United,

than S. knew how to Unite them.

Without a Union of Scriptures, there's no Satisfaction to be had, and that's the reason we have wanted Satisfaction these many Hundred Years. But if Mr. 8. pleases, I. M. is ready to answer him in Writing concerning the Union of the Scriptures, which will make his Logick of no Effect, as it never was, in finding out the Truth of the Scriptures.

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